

5-7-1963

Kabul Times (May 7, 1963, vol. 2, no. 57)

Bakhtar News Agency

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WEATHER

WEDNESDAY Max. +22°C.
Min. +8°C.
Sets today at 6-50 p.m.
Rises tomorrow at 5-10 a.m.
TOMORROW'S OUTLOOK:
Cloudy and Rain.
—Forecast by Air Authority

KABUL TIMES

KABUL TIMES

NEWS STALLS
Near Shahi Pul; Blue
Mosque Shar-e-naw; Khyber
Restaurant; International
Club; Pami Cinema; Near
Ariana Afghan Airlines.

VOL. II, NO. 57

KABUL, TUESDAY, MAY 7, 1963 (SOWR 16, 1342 S.H.)

PRICE AF. 1

Nation Celebrates Id Holidays

His Majesty Calls On Everyone To Attend Duties

The people of Afghanistan celebrated the Id-ul-Udha holidays with great enthusiasm and festivities. On the first and second days of Id hundreds of thousands of sheep were slayed to commemorate the occasion when Prophet Ibrahim willingly offered to slay his son Ismail, to fulfill a command by the Almighty.

On the first day of Id-ul-Udha, His Majesty the King offered Id prayers at the Arg Mosque.

The congregation was led by Hafiz Abdul Ghafar. Others to offer prayers along with His Majesty the King were: His Royal Highness Marshal Shah Wali Khan Ghazi, the Victor of Kabul, His Royal Highness Prince Ahmad Shah and other members of the Royal family, Dr. Yousuf the Prime Minister, the President of the National Assembly Dr. Abdul Zahir, Cabinet Members, Generals of the Royal Army, and the Governor and Mayor of Kabul.

After the prayers, His Royal Highness the Victor of Kabul, together with the Prime Minister, the President of the National Assembly, Cabinet members, high ranking military and civil officials, dignitaries of the Capital and Pakhtunistani residing in Kabul went to the Salam Khana Palace to tender felicitations to His Majesty the King. His Majesty arrived at 10-30 a.m. at the Palace.

In Salam Khana Palace speeches were delivered. His Majesty in his Id speech said:

"These happy days are, in reality, meant to draw our attention towards the need for realizing and understanding our religious and moral duties as well as our social obligations ordained to be discharged on this occasion.

"At this auspicious occasion when Moslems from all over the world, welded together in a spirit of brotherhood and equality are occupied in the pilgrimage to Kaaba, my prayers are that this lofty spirit may always guide the world of Islam."

His Majesty said "the needs and requirements of the times and our stand in the present stage have made our duties and obligations more onerous and heavy. At this stage, when our country is passing through social changes in accordance with national interests, the full realization of our duties will ensure our country's present and future.

"It gives me pleasure to recall with appreciation the efforts made for the country in the past by His Royal Highness Sardar Mohammad Daoud.

"Now that the country, under the administration of the new Government headed by His Excellency Dr. Mohammad Yousuf, is working for the realization of these social changes, I hope that everyone of our nation, with mature thought and co-operation, which they have consistently displayed for the advancement of national objectives, would, at this stage, too, take up their duties with complete honesty of

(Contd. on page 4)

Congratulatory Messages

KABUL, May 7.—Congratulatory telegrams were despatched on behalf of His Majesty the King to the monarchs and heads of state of the following countries:

His Majesty King Saud of Saudi Arabia, His Majesty King Hussein of Jordan, H. E. Gamal Abdel Nasser, President of the United Arab Republic, H. E. Ibrahim Aboud, President of the Supreme Council of the Sudan, H. E. President Sukarno of Indonesia, H. E. General Fuad Chehab, President of the Lebanon, H. E. Habib Bourguiba, President of Tunisia, H. E. Abdullah Sellal, President of the Yemen and H. E. Abdul Salam Aref the President of Iraq.

Dr. Yousuf's Message To Pakhtunistani

KABUL, May 7.—On the occasion of Id-ul-Udha, the Prime Minister, Dr. Mohammad Yousuf has given a message in the name of the people of Pakhtunistani. Dr. Yousuf has wished the prosperity and success of Pakhtunistani brethren in his message.

Soviet Embassy Marks Soviet Press Day

KABUL, May 7.—A function was held at the Soviet Embassy by Ambassador Antonov on Sunday night to mark the anniversary of the Soviet Press day.

The function was attended by some Cabinet members, high ranking government official, press representatives and members of the diplomatic corps.

A concert by Soviet citizens, working in various development projects was also given during the reception.

West German Companies To Build Woollen Factory PLANT TO COST AFS. 62,500,000

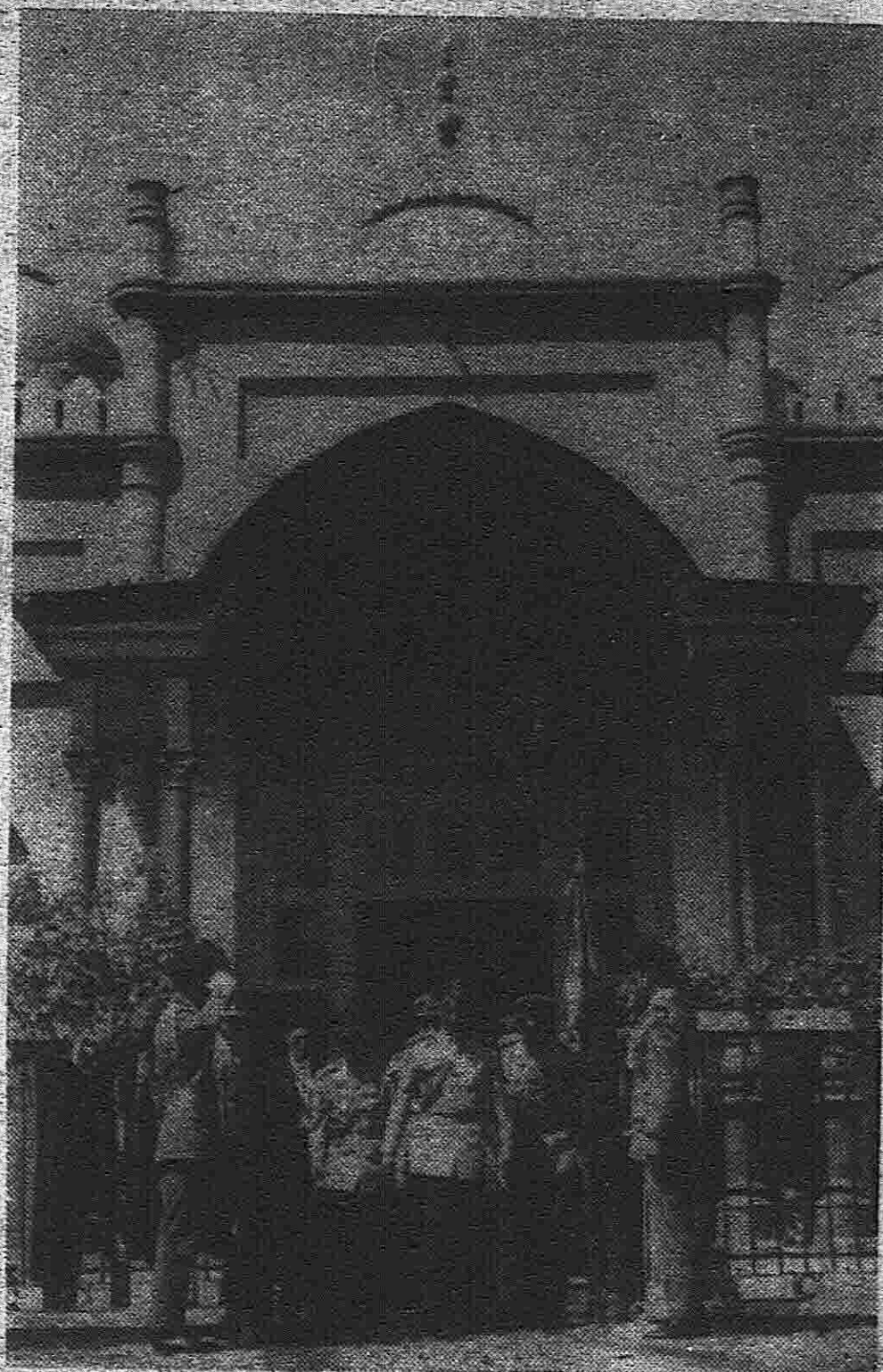
KABUL, May 7.—The Government has approved the establishment of a woollens factory with the capital of West German companies of Vorwerk and Wulffing. The factory would be constructed at a cost of five million D marks equivalent to 62,500,000 Afghanis, in two years. The plant will go into operation by 1965.

Mr. Mohammad Sarwar Omar, the Deputy Minister of Commerce said in an interview yesterday that construction work on the factory will begin this year. Its annual production will be 400,000 metres of various kinds of tweed, 90,000 metres of blanket, over 15,000 metres of cloth for furniture and nearly 15,000 metres of rugs and nearly 15,000 kilos of carpet yarn.

Mr. Omar added that, on the basis of an agreement signed, the two companies have undertaken to train workers, technical personnel and officials for the fac-

tory and to sell 49% of the shares to Afghans when it starts production. The remaining 51% of the shares can also be purchased by Afghanistan during the next ten years. The administrative and technical affairs of the factory will be handed over progressively to the Afghans.

The Deputy Minister of Commerce said, with the factory's operation, not only a part of the country's needs will be met but also a considerable amount of foreign currency will be saved. A certain quantity of its products will also be exported.



His Majesty the King after the Id prayers at the Mosque in Royal Palace on Saturday May 4.

LIVE AND LET LIVE; Thant Calls For Tolerance In International Affairs

BUCHAREST, May 7, (Reuter).—The U.N. Secretary-General U Thant last night called for political tolerance and a philosophy of "live and let live." Only this and the concept of peaceful co-existence would enable human history to proceed towards the goal of peace, he told a meeting of Bucharest University students and professors.

U Thant was applauded when he welcomed a reference by the

University Rector, Mr. Jean Livescu, to Rumania's desire to make the Balkans a nuclear-free zone. The Secretary General recalled suggestions to create similar zones in Africa and Latin America and commented "denuclearization of several territories in the world today denotes some kind of territorial disarmament."

Commission To Revise Press Law

KABUL, May 7.—A commission has been established under the chairmanship of Dr. Ali Ahmad Popal the Second Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Education to revise press laws with the view to co-ordinating them with present day requirements and the projected social changes.

Members of the commission are Mr. Majrooh, the Minister of Justice, Mr. Rishtya, the Minister of Press and Information, Mr. Ulfat President of the Department of Tribal Affairs and Mr. Mir Ghulam Mohammad Ghubar.

Miss Suleiman's "Nekah" With Mr. Ashraf

KABUL, May 7.—The "Nekah" (matrimonial) ceremony of Mr. Abdur Rahman Ashraf with Miss Rukhsana Suleiman, daughter of Mr. Ghulam Mohammad Suleiman Afghan Ambassador designate to Cairo took place yesterday at the Kabul Hotel in the presence of His Majesty the King.

Those attending the ceremony included Their Royal Highnesses Prince Ahmad Shah, Marshal Shah Wali Khan Ghazi, the Victor of Kabul, Sardar Mohammad Daoud, Sardar Mohammad Naim, other members of the Royal Family, some Cabinet members and high ranking civil and military officials.

PAKHTUNISTANI LEADERS' HEALTH DETERIORATING

KABUL, May 7.—A report from Quetta, Southern Occupied Pakhtunistani, states that the Government of Pakistan has imprisoned Mr. Mohammad Omar Maingal Baluch on charges of taking part in freedom movements. Similarly several other personalities belonging to the famous Acheekzai tribe of Southern Occupied Pakhtunistani have also been put in jails on similar charges.

Another report from Peshawar, Central Occupied Pakhtunistani, states that the health of some of the political prisoners has greatly deteriorated. The Pakistan jail authorities have confessed to the fact.

A number of prominent national and political figures have been transferred from Deraismail Khan and Campbellpur jails to the Peshawar and Lahore central jails.

The report adds that Mr. Mir Mehdi Shah the famous Pakhtu writer and Editor of Rahbar Magazine has developed cardiac trouble while Mr. Hussain Bakhsh Kousar is afflicted with a gastric ailment.

The Pakistan authorities have flatly rejected the request of their relatives and friends for private treatment.

Agriculture Ministry Sets Research Department

KABUL, May 7.—On the proposal of the Ministry of Agriculture and the approval of higher authorities a department of agricultural research has been established within the Ministry's frame-work.

An official of the Ministry of Agriculture said the new administrative system in the Ministry provides for the delegation of authority and a clear cut division of responsibility among various departments. This has been done with a view to conducting the country's agricultural affairs in an organized and systematic manner.

He said that the new system has been introduced because the former one could not cope with the changes and targets set forth during the second Five Year Plan in the field of agriculture.

KABUL TIMES

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KABUL TIMES

MAY 7, 1963

HIS MAJESTY'S MESSAGE

Referring to the social changes that are to be introduced in the country His Majesty the King in his Id message said: "At this stage, when our country is going through social changes in accordance with national interests, the full realization of our duties will ensure our country's present and future."

Such a lofty ideal can be realized only if each member of the society faced his responsibilities with combat soul consciousness and a spirit of sacrifice.

Those who are entrusted with the task of leading the country during this trying occasion can very well appreciate the meaning of what His Majesty has said. We as a nation which has experienced many events and have to move at a faster rate in order to catch up with the rest of the world, cannot any more afford to exaggerate on theories. What is needed is action. No matter in what capacity we work, we have to understand that one of the fundamental aims of these changes which are to take place in our life is that each one of us should be able to discharge the duties entrusted upon us with complete devotion and honesty. We cannot deny the fact that there are many social lags that we have to get rid of. It is true that laws will be enacted and regulations will be prescribed. But laws and regulations will remain meaningless if we as individuals do not bring ourselves under the kind of discipline and restraint which is required for the attainment of our national goals.

Not that we have not worked before. But now we are called upon to do more in order to make a success of what we have started to do. This, in short, is the spirit of the words of His Majesty the King. "Every one of our nation with mature thought and co-operation, which they have consistently displayed for the advancement of national objectives, would, at this stage, too, take up their

A seminar on human rights shall be held in Kabul. A well-come and opportune engagement synchronous to our latest political and social unfoldment. One can not help getting excited as to the event and the course it is taking. Unique it is and thrilling to be a part of.

I undertake to write on this sacred document, fully aware of my shortcomings and the complexity of the task. I write to enlighten myself and be of service to the interested. Therefore the narrative which follows will consist of a brief historical review and the content of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

Rousseau in his Contract Social unveils his thoughts by saying "Man is born free and yet we see him everywhere in chains. Those who believe themselves the masters of others cease not to be even greater slaves than the people they govern.....When a people is constrained to obey and does obey it does well; but as soon as it can throw off the yoke and does throw off it does better; for a people may certainly use for the recovery of their liberty the same right that was employed to deprive them of it, it was justifiably recovered or unjustifiably torn from them."

The US declaration of Independence cites "we hold these truths to be self evident that all men are created equal that they are endowed by their creator with certain unalienable rights that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness"

Magna Carta, basically dealing with preservation of feudal rights and taxes guarantees certain personal and civil rights of the Kings subjects.

History bears many evidences of the struggle of man for universal freedom and justice.

Declaration of Human Rights came into existence with the establishment of United Nations. In 1945 when the UN Charter was

drawn, it was proposed that the bill of human rights should be drafted. The first General Assembly assigned a commission to study the form, decided that the bill should consist of a declaration, a convention and measures of implementation.

Declaration of Human Rights consists of 30 articles covering personal, civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights. The spirit of the declaration is embodied in the statement that "man is born free and equal, that he is entitled to all rights without distinction such as race, colour, birth, language or creed."

Beginning with personal and civil rights the declaration says man has the right to life and liberty and security of his person; he is to be free from servitude, from torture and from cruelty. He is entitled to equal protection of the law, just treatment and to an effective judicial remedy. He should have protection from arbitrary arrest detention or exile. He has the right to be presumed innocent until proved guilty. His right to nationality, his right to asylum, his right to ownership of property, his right to marry and found a family should be kept sacred, and free from interference. His right of movement within the State or without, his right to change nationality are to be safeguarded.

On political rights man as a free thinker, has the right to freedom of expression and opinion, the right to association and assembly, the right to take part in Government and the right to have equal access to public service. Thoughts and conscience of man will not be subjected to limitations and restrictions. Man can hold opinion and can seek and receive ideas and impart information through whatever medium he chooses regardless of boundaries and frontiers. He has the right to assemble and associate with others. He has the right to organize and pursue a goal through peaceful means, and without force or coercion. Since Governments derive its just power from the people, man has the right to choose form.

The seminar and the declaration certainly can be used advantageously in our programme of political education. It is a welcome engagement and concurrent with the recent political and social reform.

Indispensable Solutions: INCREASE OF EXPORT AND EXPORT INCOMES OF DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

The joint efforts of the less developed countries secured the decision of the General Assembly and Socio-Economic Council to convene a UN Conference on Trade and Development at the beginning of 1964. Although still in its infancy, this UN Conference has become the factor of a more positive approach to unsolved economic international problems, and the occasion for re-examining the wider obligations of individual countries as well as of the existing organs of international economic co-operation.

duties with complete honesty of purpose." And with doing so we are sure that success would be of us even if the test through which we are going is a hard and trying one. The Id in its true sense should have thought all members of our nation this lesson: we are in the threshold of a historic change and in the order to make a success of what we have started, we have to truly abide by what is required from a society under such circumstances and that to fully realize our duties.

The extensive reverberations following on the convening of the UN Conference and the activity on its preparations indicate that the UN Conference will lead to the introduction of those changes of the international economic relations—primarily in the sphere of international trade and finance—which will inaugurate more equal co-operation in the solving of international economic problems, encourage accelerated economic development, put stress on the necessity for political independence in economic matters, and eliminate artificial barriers on the international economic relations.

However, if it is going to make a significant contribution to the acceleration of economic development and the development of equal economic co-operation, the Conference must not remain merely a new declaratory world convention. It must supplement the activity of the UN and other international organizations, by concrete measures and practical international action, in order to eliminate existing difficulties in international relations and to create the indispensable international preconditions for the acceleration of the economic development of the less developed countries.

The creation of international preconditions for the acceleration of the economic development of import of raw materials and the gradual lessening of existing differences in the level of economic development in the world require, primarily, the constant and stable growth of the export incomes of these countries. The deterioration of the post-economy of the developing countries on the international market and the constant decrease of their relative participation in the international exchange during the last decade is the result among other things, of protectionist measures and the continued existence of the numerous impediments which hamper the increase of their trade. The international arrangements, frequently mentioned in exchange agreements for the stabilization of the industrial countries, but little has been done to eliminate them. Therefore, the UN Conference should support the "Action Programme", adopted by GATT, and advise the industrial countries—through the

THE LANGUAGE PRESS AT A GLANCE

Both Islah and Anis published during Id holidays carried the news about celebrations and festivities held on the occasion. Both papers carried photos of His Majesty the King after Id prayers which His Majesty paid at the Congregational Mosque of the Royal Palace. The papers also carried texts of the speech delivered by His Majesty the King at the Salamkhana Palace on the first day of Id, the speech by Dr. Zahir, President of the Afghan National Assembly and also by Prime Minister Dr. Mohammad Yousuf. These speeches were also broadcast by Radio Kabul on several wavelenghts.

Sunday's Islah in a note from the editor advised people to celebrate Id with simplicity and avoid unnecessary expenditures. Most people, said the note, who get tired of working inside the city take the opportunity of Id days and leave the capital for a pleasant resort on the outskirts or even further but there are those who consider it impolite to close their doors on such occasion and feel bound to stay home and receive visitors. Usually such people go to great lengths in preparing sweets, fruit and a host of other edibles. This creates a spirit of competition in the negative sense with the result that all those who prefer to stay indoors shoulder exorbitant expenses during such festive occasion. This, said the note, is against the letter and spirit of religious holidays such as Id and must be avoided at all costs.

Saturday's Anis in its editorial stressed the importance of giving sacrifices. The spirit of Id-ul-Udha, said the editorial, is to commemorate the sacrifice given by the prophet Ibrahim who on orders of Almighty God consented willingly to sacrifice his off-spring. This spirit should guide us in the fulfilment of our social and moral obligations. Without giving sacrifices and attaching more importance to the social causes it is impossible to follow the path of progress with any degree of success, concluded the editorial.

Sunday's Anis in its editorial elaborated on the speech delivered by His Majesty the King on the occasion of Id-ul-Udha. It advised all members of the society to extend their selfless services to the cause of social and economic changes to which this country has pledged itself.

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(Contd. on page 4)

Radio Kabul Programme

TUESDAY
EXTERNAL SERVICES

First English Programme:

On 31 Metre Band 3-00-3-30 p.m.
A.S.T.—10-30 GMT Music 3-07;
3-10 Commentary 3-10-3-13; Music
3-13-3-16; article on "Men who
made history" 3-16-3-20 Music
3-20-3-30.

Second English Programme:

On 31 Metre Band for South
East Asia and Indonesia.

Urdu Programme:
6-00-6-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63 Metre
Band in the Short Wave.

Third English Programme:
6-30-7-00 p.m. A.S.T.—14-00 GMT
on 63 Metre Band.

News 6-30-6-37; Music 6-37-6-43;
Commentary 6-40-6-49; Music 6-49-
7-00.

Russian Programme:
10-00-10-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63
Metre Band.

Arabic Programme:
10-30-11-00 p.m. A.S.T. on 31
Metre Band.

German Programme:
11-00-11-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 31
Metre Band.

French Programme:
11-30-12-00 p.m. A.S.T. on 31
Metre Band.

Western Music:
4-00-4-30 p.m. daily except Fri-
day.

6-00-5-30 p.m. daily except Sun-
day.

11-00-11-55 a.m. Friday (mixed
programme).

9-00-9-45 p.m. Sunday, classical
9-45-10-00 p.m. Monday, Wednes-
day, Saturday.

Air Services

WEDNESDAY
ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES

DEPARTURE:
Kabul—Kandahar:
Dep. 13-45; Arr. 15-10.

Kabul—Mazar:
Dep. 8-30; Arr. 10-40.

ARRIVALS:
Delhi—Kabul:
Dep. 8-00; Arr. 12-40.

Beirut—Kabul:
Dep. 12-30 a.m. Arr. 13-45 p.m.

Mazar—Kabul:
Dep. 11; Arr. 1-00.

T.M.A.
From Europe and Beirut to
Kabul via Teheran at 12-00.

AFROFLOT
Moscow—Kabul:
Dep. 22-30 p.m.
Arr. Kabul 8-30 a.m.

Kabul—Moscow:
Dep. 11-20 a.m.

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Naway Phone No. 20587
Watan Phone No. 21026
Sufizada Phone No. 22828
Parsa Phone No. 24222
Kartaichar Phone No. 23829

TALI BEJANGAN



"Tali Bejangan" means "try
luck".
Parcels in baskets are sold with
nominal prices and it depends
on ones luck what he finds

inside the parcels.
The wrapped goods range from
one needle to jewellery—of
course, not gold.
During the Id in all parts of the

country shopkeepers make
business through "tali bejan-
gan". Their best customers
are children.

History Of A Valley: The Historic Bamiyan

PART II

To know the exact date of the Buddhas is relatively unimportant. What is important is that they are sculptural representations of the historical movements discussed above. Here in the drapery of these figures one recognizes classic Greek folds, modified by local and Roman treatment, clothing the Buddha figure. South has met north in this valley and the resulting fusion was to conquer the art and mind of Central Asia and the Far East.

Bamiyan kept the preeminence she acquired during the Kushan Dynasty even though empires now crashed and disintegrated all around her. The first momentous change occurred during the middle of the third century when the Sassanians of Iran defeated the Kushan Dynasty and acquired Bamiyan as part of their new possessions. Bamiyan soon regained a semi-independent status, however, and only nominally recognized Sassanian rule. For example, although Zoroastrianism was revived by the Sassanians and the new empire was supported by a powerful priesthood, Buddhism continued to thrive there. We know this to be still true even a hundred and fifty years later for we are fortunate enough to have the account of a Chinese pilgrim, Fa Hsien, who passed through Bamiyan c. 400 A.D. He speaks of over a thousand monks in attendance there and describes in detail an assembly of monks held with great ceremony.

Although holding to its ancient religion, there is abundant evidence that Sassanian art was re-ceived with favour in the valley. Sassanian figures, dress and symbols are all depicted with skill, but, as was the case with the Greco-Bactrian techniques, this is Sassanian art in the service of Buddhism. As such it is truly of the valley and no mere importation.

But while the inhabitants of this valley pursued their peaceful way, a new wave of invaders, the Hephthalites, surged into this country from the restless plains of Central Asia.

The story of the Hephthalites in Eastern Iran, Afghanistan and Northern India is one of savage

fury. It began c. 425 when they appeared out of the north and lasted for a century until, c. 565, a coalition of Sassanians and Turks on the one hand, and the revolt of the Gupta armies in India on the other, successfully annihilated them. During these years the Hephthalites exterminated Buddhism in its holy land of Gandhara in the Kabul, Swat and Peshawar valleys where it was subsequently replaced by the Hindu religion championed by the Gupta Dynasty (c.320-535). Bamiyan, secure in its pocket in the Hindu Kush, escaped the vengeance of the Hephthalites. But the advent of the Hindu Guptas in the Indus valley was to leave its mark. Mirrored in the Bamiyan frescoes, in certain elements of figure, dress, and attitude, are many characteristics of Gupta art. The tradition of synthesis, of utilizing new art forms in a distinctive local manner, was still strong in Bamiyan.

After the Hephthalites were defeated the area of modern Afghanistan was divided into provinces again under Sassanian rule governed by Hephthalite satraps in the north and Kushan satraps in the south. At Bamiyan, Buddhism, destroyed elsewhere, continued to flourish.

For this we have proof, once more in the account of a Chinese traveller, Hsuen tsung. He visited the court of Bamiyan for several days in 632 and in his account he discusses the very devoted religious character of its inhabitants, describes the same ceremony witnessed by Fa Hsien two hundred years earlier and remarks on the magnificence of its statues. These accounts, plus his count of ten convents and one thousand priests, attest to its continued vitality.

As one stands on the plateau overlooking these cliffs and recalls the writings of these early travellers, one cannot but be overwhelmed by the emotional impact this valley, in all its splendour, must have made on the devoted pilgrims who walked from China to see it.

The year Hsuen-tsung was in Bamiyan was also the year of the Prophet Mohammed's death. It is

a long way from this mountain valley to the Arabian desert and it would take many a year, but forces that were eventually to eliminate Bamiyan as a religious centre had now been set in motion. Fired by fresh religious zeal and spurred on by the success of conquest, the Arabs over-ran the Sassanians and defeated them decisively in 641. The first significant Arab push into Afghanistan was made through the Kandahar area in 699-700 A.D. when the Kabul king, a Kushan, was defeated and thereafter he and other local rulers ruled under the watchful eye of Arab military governors. Bamiyan may have been thus politically affected but the religious life of the valley was apparently unaffected.

The reason for this assumption comes again from the accounts of a traveller from the East, this time a Korean monk, Hui-ch'ao, making his way from India through the Hindu Kush c. 827. History indicates that though the Arabs had subdued the Sassanians they had not cared to venture into the icy heights of the unfamiliar mountains, for, he says, the king of Bamiyan was still a Buddhist. What is more, he indicates that this king had considerable power and was feared by his neighbours. The authority of Bamiyan, lived on in the mountains.

We must now drop the curtain once again over Bamiyan, for no one knows exactly what happened here during the next two hundred years. During this time the Arabs lost their eastern provinces to a succession of western Turkic dynasties which came and went as suzerains of ancient Bactria. The most significant fact about them for our purposes is that they were forceful bearers of Islam. Then in the tenth century, c. 970, the curtain rises once again on Bamiyan with a dramatic scene recorded in detail. Alptaghin, the Turkish governor of Balkh, having just broken relations with his Samanid masters at the court of Bokhara, marched south towards the petty fief of Ghazni taking with him his slave Soboktagin. Their march across the Hindu Kush being arrested by the King of Bamiyan, Alptaghin

Monty Woolley-The Man Who Came To Dinner-Dies

HOLLYWOOD, May 7, (AP).—Monty Woolley, the colourful actor, who died in Albany, New York, on Monday, had not been back here since 1955 when he played Omar Khayyam in "Kismet" but he left the same way.

"I have built such a reputation as a grouch that I have to insult people to get rid of them. They go away happy."

"I suppose I should feel fortunate that I can always say exactly what I think and not offend."

Once in Romanoff's, a waiter timidly approached the bar where I was sitting with Monty.

"Mr. Woolley," he asked, "is everything all right? you have not complained once?"

Woolley took the cue.

"My good man," he shouted indignantly, "how can Mike Romanoff serve this piece of hamburger for 4.50 dollars? I am sure he must keep a sharp eye on the kitchen to effect such economies." The waiter left beaming.

Woolley was seldom dining, but he was a familiar man-about-town.

He often would go into the bar of the posh spots with some classic work of history. He would sit for hours leisurely sipping his drink and reading the book.

A bachelor, he explained: "I don't like to eat and drink with people."

Although he got his greatest fame as the stage and screen "man who came to dinner," friends despaired of ever getting him to join them.

"He's so set in his ways," said one, "that we all call him the man who won't come to dinner."

For all his urbane aloofness, Monty had many good friends. Cole Porter, a classmate, was one of his closest.

His scholarly post at the bars was no pose.

He was graduated from Yale, studied for his doctorate at Harvard and later was an assistant professor of drama at Yale.

Monty was one of the most dignified men alive and the way Hollywood first treated that dignity may have caused him to crawl within himself in later years.

In his first movie, his beard was dunked by a pail of water atop a door. Later in "Dancing Co-ed" with Lana Turner, he was dunked in a pool. Another time he spent two days on a scene that had Robert Benegley and him rolling drunk in a wet gutter.

His dignity was almost drenched out of him.

Then one night, his sleep—he often slept for 20 hours at a time—was jolted by a middle-of-the-night phone call. It was his friend, Moss Hart.

He and George Kaufman had written a comedy they wanted Monty to star in.

"That's a very poor joke to play on a tired old man trying to get some sleep," said Woolley as he banged the phone.

The play, of course, was "The Man Who Came to Dinner."

In 783 performances on Broadway, the play made a national institution out of Monty and his beard.

boktagin to advance with 500 soldiers which he did, leaving 400 in a narrow gorge. Thus when Soboktagin appeared before the enemy with only 100 men behind him, the King of Bamiyan thought he was menaced by a small raiding party and attacked at once. Soboktagin retreated. Following the King and his party were led into the gorge where his soldiers were cut to pieces.

Export Incomes Of Developing Countries

(Contd. from page 2)

the increase of export and export incomes of developing countries derived from the primary products should be considered. Similarly, it is indispensable to determine the obligatory amounts of goods to be exported on a long-term basis, i.e., to determine the necessary reserves for the stabilization of the market.

The problems of the instability of raw materials market and of the deterioration of the "exchange ratio" cannot be solved satisfactorily through agreements on exchange of goods. The UN Conference might decide on the introduction of international compensatory financing of the decrease in the export income of the raw material countries caused by the fluctuation and unfavourable long-term decline of prices on the international market. The basis for such an agreement was elaborated by UN specialists in the form of a proposal on compensatory financing of the fluctuation of export incomes, through the setting up of a fund for insurance of development—DIF (Development Insurance Fund).

International action for the elimination of barriers imposed on the increase of export and export income of developing countries as well as for the stabilization of international exchange of raw materials is urgent, and should be carried out as soon as possible, although such action in itself is insufficient. The curve of demand for agricultural and other raw materials produced by the developing countries indicates that a large number of these countries cannot count on a substantial rise in their traditional exports during the next decade. They should, therefore, be directed to diversification of their international production and to significant increases in industrial export.

In order to create international preconditions for international diversification of export of the developing countries, the UN Conference should adopt the "Action Programme" whose object is, in the five-year period up to 1968, to secure an increase in industrial exports from developing countries on the markets of the industrial countries. The "Action Programme" should—by lowering custom restrictions, by eliminating quantitative limitations, and by relinquishing subventions of trade policy of industrial countries—facilitate the annual increase of export of the industrial products of the developing countries to the markets of the industrial countries and achieve through corresponding arrangements, a continuous rate of increase indispensable for the elimination of existing differences in the level of economic development throughout the world.

(From Yugoslav International Affairs)

Lawyers' Association To Be Established

KABUL, May 7.—A Lawyers' Association will be established in Afghanistan.

A commission consisting of representatives of the Ministries for Foreign Affairs, Education, Justice and Planning has been formed to outline a constitution for the as-

KABUL, May 7.—The anti-small pox units of the Ministry of Public Health have so far inoculated more than 85 thousand people in Kabul against the disease. The Health Department of the Ministry of Education has also helped in the campaign.

Dr. Kayumi, in charge of the inoculation, said today that the campaign begun less than a month ago. More than 95 per cent of those inoculated have shown positive result, he said.

DOMINICAN TROOPS LINE ALONG HAITIAN BORDER

Haiti Asks Security Council's Session

SANTO DOMINGO, Dominican Republic, May 7, (AP).—Dominican land, sea and air forces were posed on the Haitian border and coasts on Monday night awaiting only an order from President Juan Bosch to invade. Diplomatic efforts to ward off a clash had little apparent success.

Dominican Government sources said thousands of army troops streamed into positions along the Haiti border overnight to bolster forces already there, and more troops were despatched during the day.

Dominican air force planes were reported in the air above the frontier. Navy units joined U.S. warships patrolling the Caribbean off Haiti or took up stations virtually within shelling range of Haiti, the informants said.

Rumours spread through Santo Domingo that an invasion was imminent.

Associated Press Correspondent Morris Rosenberg reported from Port au Prince, the Haitian capital, that the Duvalier regime seemed to be doing its utmost to avoid any tactical provocation that might touch off an attack. And the United States was reported urging President Bosch not to invade lest an attack rally Haitians around the Duvalier regime.

President Bosch scheduled a special television and radio address to the nation on Tuesday. The Government gave no hint as to what he might say, but the announcement of the speech suggested time was running out for diplomats seeking a peaceful solution.

Government sources said President Bosch told the Organization of American States that it should speed up its efforts to find a solution to the crisis. If the OAS does not act quickly, President Bosch said, he will, the informants reported.

However, a two-hour OAS emergency meeting in Washington failed to find a solution. Gonzalm Facio of Costa Rica, OAS Council President, noting serious possibilities of armed conflict, said he would appeal to President Bosch and Duvalier to refrain from any action which might lead to bloodshed.

Haiti meanwhile found little solace among its American neighbours as more Latin American Nations declared their support for the Dominican cause.

The Duvalier regime turned to the United Nations for help, requesting that the Security Council in New York meet as soon as possible to take urgent action on "the grave situation now existing between Haiti and the Dominican Republic."

There was no immediate indication when the 11-nation Council would take up the issue, or if it decides to do so, whether it could take any meaningful action.

The Security Council President, Ambassador Seydoux of France, consulted with the other delegations on the Council all afternoon on Monday. He said most asked time to seek instructions from their Governments and that he would be unable to decide before Tuesday whether to call a special session to take up the Haiti complaint.

For the moment, at least, the Dominican Government seemed to be willing to accept a peaceful solution, and it played down its military preparations. Informants said the United States, through Ambassador John Bartlaw Martin, had impressed upon President Bosch that a Dominican invasion would make Haiti the aggrieved party and damage the Dominican cause in the OAS.

President Bosch also conferred

with the Chiefs of the Army, Navy and Air Force. He said later that "the Army Forces have been alerted and placed on the border to take action in case our sovereignty is not respected."

The Foreign Ministry said, however, that "we obviously are trying in every way possible not to have to use the armed forces with Haiti."

Faulkner's Novel Wins Pulitzer 1963 Prize

NEW YORK, May 7, (AP).—"The Reivers," a novel by William Faulkner, won the 1963 Pulitzer Prize on Monday for fiction. The Columbia University Trustees omitted any award for drama.

Failure to make an award for drama knocked out the possibility of a sweep for "Who's Afraid of Virginia Wolf" the Broadway success that had won three other major drama awards for Edward Albee.

The uninhibited play deals in part with college faculties, sex and politics.

A woman historian, Barbara Tuchman, won the general non fiction prize for her book, "The Guns of August," a story of the early days of World War I.

The Chicago Daily News won the Pulitzer Prize for public service, "for calling public attention to the issue of providing birth control services in the Public Health Programmes of its area."

Hector Rondon of La Republica, Caracas, Venezuela, won the news photography award for his photo of a priest aiding a wounded soldier in two-day revolt in Venezuela in June, 1962, a picture distributed to newspapers around the world by the Associated Press.

U.S.A. Denounces "Barbaric" Shooting Down Of Helicopters By Pathet Lao

Mansfield Urges Withdrawal Of U.S. Aid If Souvanna Phouma Resigns

WASHINGTON, May 7, (Reuter).—The State Department on Monday denounced as a "barbaric act" the shooting down of two International Control Commission helicopters in Laos last Friday by Pathet Lao forces.

The Department said that, as Laotian Prime Minister Prince Souvanna Phouma had already stated, the Pathet Lao forces were responsible for shooting down the helicopters.

"This was a barbaric act on the part of the Pathet Lao against the instrument set up by the Geneva accords to help maintain peace and neutrality in Laos," it said.

Senate Democratic Party Leader Mike Mansfield said on Monday the U.S. should immediately consider cutting off all aid to Laos if Prince Souvanna Phouma withdraws as Prime Minister.

Telling the Senate that reports saying Prince Souvanna Phouma may step out is most disturbing, Mr. Mansfield said.

Id Celebrations

(Contd. from page 1)

purpose." His Majesty prayed to God to grant the people of Afghanistan, in lasting peace, success in attaining their wish for their homeland's progress and prosperity.

Dr. Abdul Zahir, President of the Afghan National Assembly in his speech said:

"On this sacred day, when Moslems from all corners of the globe are converging upon the Kabba to give tangible shape to the idea of oneness, love and equality, we too pray to the Creator of the World to grant the Islamic World the will to realize the implications of the meaning of this great day, and to bless humanity with happiness in peace and security."

"Fortunately, the Afghan nation, by devoting attention to its religious principles and moral as well as social obligations, has always understood the real meanings of such days and consider sacrifice in the cause of religion, King and country as its religious and national duty; it also honours and admires all those who display selflessness to promote the prosperity and welfare of others."

Efforts by Daoud He said at this period, when Afghanistan is advancing toward social change and a bright future, and by taking note of the country's needs and the requirements of the times, "we appreciate and admire the historical efforts made and services rendered by His Royal Highness Sardar Mohammad Daoud and wish success to His Excellency Dr. Mohammad Yousuf, the Prime Minister and his Cabinet in discharging their duties."

Dr. Mohammad Yousuf, the Prime Minister in his speech said:

"It is pleasing to see that the people of Afghanistan respect and follow in their wordly life, this divine lesson which forms the fountainhead of all spiritual and temporal successes."

"This fact assures all servants of the country, that all classes of the people, whether military or civil official or the common man will not withhold any sacrifice and self-abnegation to promote the country's progress and the welfare as well as the success of the noble Afghan nation in accordance with the sacred wish expressed by Your Majesty."

AT THE CINEMA

PARK CINEMA:

At 5-30, 8 and 10 p.m. American film; **BABETTE GOES TO WAR**, starring: Brigitte Bardot and Jacques Charrier.

KABUL CINEMA:

At 5 and 7-30 p.m. English film **SCOOGE**, starring: Nadja Tyller

BEHZAD CINEMA:

At 5 and 7-30 p.m. Russian film; **DANCE TEACHER** with translation in Persian.

ZAINAB CINEMA:

At 5 and 7-30 p.m. Russian film; **GREY HAired KHATAB**, with translation in Persian.

Free Exchange Rates At Da Afghanistan Bank

KABUL, May 7.—The following are the foreign free exchange rates at the Da Afghanistan Bank today:

Buying Rates In Afghani

Af. 50 per U.S. Dollar.
Af. 140 per Pound Sterling
Af. 12.50 per Deutsche Mark
Af. 11.6414 per Swiss Franc
Af. 10.1214 per French Franc
Af. 7.90 per Indian Rupee (cheques)

Af. 7.90 per Indian Rupee (cash)

Kandahar Fruit Plant To Start Work This Year

KABUL, May 7.—The Kandahar Fruit Company will start operation this year with the arrival of spring fruits such as apricots, peaches and plums which are among the main products of Kandahar.

Mr. Ghulam Jailani, the administrative Chief of the factory, said today that the plant can sort and pack 100 tons of fruit in 16 hours and can produce 10 tons of raisins out of grapes in 24 hours. The factory also produces jams and different kinds of juices.

The plant, built in a 24 acre area, has also its own workshops and carpentry section. Right now, Mr. Jailani said, five foreign specialists, thirty four Afghan mechanics and 64 officials are working on the plant and when completed, 600 more people will be employed. Several people have been sent abroad for higher training.

The factory was launched four years ago. Its machinery has been purchased from Czechoslovakia costing some 280 thousand sterling pounds. The loan will be paid in eight years time he said.

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withdrawal at this time would spell the end of "effective efforts" to create conditions in Laos which would benefit all concerned and also, for all practical purposes, of all the attempt to apply the Geneva accord for a Neutralist Government there.

But he added that if Premier Souvanna Phouma goes, "there is little prospect of anything by outside powers which will devastate the remote villages and decimate the peaceful inhabitants of that unfortunate Kingdom."

He said Souvanna Phouma's